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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1839.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

The American Farmer, in an excellent essay on this subject, with particular reference to the Baltimore market, makes the following just remarks. "But the most prolific source of constant demand for the provisions, which are the fruits of agricultural labor, and one which must ensure an adequate reward to the capital and industry of the husbandman, is the *great increase of city population.*" There can be no doubt, after all that has been said and written on this subject; after all the speculations and conjectures, that the true solution of the difficulty lies in the fact that those who eat greatly outnumber those who produce articles for eating; and this being the case, the price of provisions ceases to be a wonder. In no point of view is this disparity of eaters and producers of articles to be eaten, more strikingly shown than in the instance alluded to by the Farmer. 'God made the country and man makes the town,' is true in more senses than one. If there was not a constant influx of population from the country into our large cities and villages they would soon cease to exist; owing to natural causes, the population of no large city is able to keep its numbers good, without large and constant infusions of new and vigorous materials from abroad. Statistical tables, and the record of births and deaths, with few exceptions, demonstrate this fact. From the country, then, must be drawn the supply that fills up the chasm in the natural increase of population, as well as gives that rapid multiplication in the numbers of our cities, numbers that swell the class of eaters, while they diminish in the same ratio the active producers. Many of these who throng our cities and villages, are engaged in manufactories and mechanics, but their industry, though laudable, does not create provisions; the shuttle and the adze do not *make*, they can only *purchase* beef steak or saddles of mutton. In this state of things it is evident that prices must remain comparatively high; a heavy crop of small grains may have the effect of partially reducing the prices of wheat and flour, and in a still less degree that of meat; but so long as the proportion of eaters so rapidly increases on those who furnish the materials for eating,—so long as the country is depopulated to build up our cities and villages—just so long will prices remain high, and till a change takes place in the habits and feelings of the great mass of the people, the farmer may be sure of ample remuneration for his expenditures.

Mr. Colman traces this unnatural state of things to the rapid increase of fictitious capital by means of banks, and predicts, we fear with too much reason, a re-enaction of the panics and suspensions with which this country has been so often cursed in the few past years. By the immense sales we have made of our credit abroad, we have put our prosperity as a nation into the keeping of other hands than our own; and delegate to them a fearful power that may be wielded over us at will. As if this was not enough, we are engaged as individuals and as banking associations, in endeavoring to ascertain how rapidly and how far our credit will extend, and we see the farmers of the state mortgaging their farms to borrow money to lend. The holders of such paper will doubtless be safe—whether the issuers of it will grow rapidly rich, is another question. At any rate, expectations are excited, and habits formed in multitudes most unfavorable to a healthy, sound state of feeling in the country, and which can have no tendency to decrease but to increase the price of provisions to the consumer. After all the quibbling on the subject, the great truth will become apparent, that to the farmer, the bread and meat of all the other classes of society is, and ever will be owing.

Considered simply as a question of profit or loss, the price of provisions would be hardly worthy the discussion; but involving as it does the most momentous questions in political economy and morals, we feel that it is very desirable the subject should be brought before the people and understood by them in all its bearings; and this, were any necessary, must be our apology for its frequent introduction into the columns of the Farmer.

WEIGHT OF GRAIN.

At an exhibition of the Union Agricultural Society of Scotland, held at Kelso last spring, for the offering samples of seed grain, grass seeds, &c. the most conclusive proof was afforded of the importance of paying continued attention to the production and selection of seed for sowing. Between 40 and 50 specimens were shown; each specimen being from 15 to 30 bushels, and only samples of much larger quantities of the same quality.

Of the com. barley spec. were shown weighing	58 lbs.	9 oz	per bush.
Of Chevalier barley	59 "		"
Of Potato oats	46 "	15 "	"
Of Hopeton oats	45 "	4 "	"
Of Angus oats	44 "	6 "	"
Of a new wheat called 'Dickens wheat'	61 "	1 "	"

The wheat could have been nothing extraordinary; but we much question whether we have ever grown any barley or oats in this country to rival the above specimens.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The following particulars were furnished by a gentleman residing near Philadelphia, who is largely concerned in the culture of the Multicaulis, and who was one of the delegates to the silk convention at Baltimore last season. The letter was dated near the close of last month.

"Many [multicaulis] trees have failed to grow from being damaged before they were planted. The losses from this source, are very heavy, and failures very extensive. I am informed that a large sale of the fall crop took place the past week at Burlington, N. J. at 29 cents per tree. Another sale of a lot where 20,000 trees grew last year, was made for $5,100, or averaging 25½ cents a tree, the purchaser risking the quantity to be grown there this season.

"Large preparations are making for feeding silk worms in the neighborhood of Burlington. A cocoonery 100 feet long by 30 feet wide has been built near Newtown, Bucks county, for feeding three millions of worms. They have twenty-six acres of trees planted."

Several other persons were named as commencing the silk culture. One lady in Montgomery county was feeding 80,000 worms.

Under a subsequent date, the writer says:

"I was at Burlington yesterday, and found their patches of multicaulis to look well, though the wire worm was making some ravages among the buds of the *cuttings*, while the *layers* seemed to have escaped better. The Silk Company are building a large cocoonery and intend feeding largely. Individuals are also preparing to do business in this line to a large amount.

"I was told that the failures near Baltimore were immense, in consequence of *soaking* the cuttings in water 24 hours before planting. I saw a lot of trees grown during the past winter on the island of Cuba. They were in good condition, and were raised (100,000 in number) by a citizen of Philadelphia. They appeared to be fresh, and some buds had started. They were on board of the steamboat on its way up the river towards New-York.

"Purchasers are now offering 20 cents for the fall crop, to be taken in large quantities, while holders and growers are refusing to take 25 cents for the whole crop. I have a prospect of raising more than 20,000 good trees." T.

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT—HOEING.

The April number of the London Farmer's Magazine, contains a valuable paper on the cultivation of wheat, the time of its throwing out its double sets of roots, and the proper time of hoeing the plant, so as to ensure the greatest benefit. The paper is from the pen of Col. J. Le Conteur, who has probably paid more attention to the wheat plant than any other man living. That hoeing wheat will be soon practiced in this country we do not expect; but the principles laid down are of importance, and should be understood by farmers. That the wheat plant would be benefitted by hoeing or stirring the earth, cannot be well doubted, though such a process is obviously impracticable on broadcast sown wheat. Experience has proved that in increasing the quality and quantity of the crop, the effect of hoeing on wheat, is equal to that on other plants, some of the roots, perhaps, excepted.

It has within a few years been discovered that wheat has two set of roots; the lower called the radicle or terminal, and the upper, termed the coronal ones. The lower descend into the earth, and in suitable soils are of great length, having been traced downwards to the length of six or seven feet; the upper roots range near the surface, and on the perfection of these much of the value of the wheat is depending. To have both sets perform their offices properly, the seed must be deposited in the earth to a suitable depth; not too low, as if it does the wheat plant is apt to perish, or the coronal roots put out too far from the surface; nor too shallow, as that would render the plant more liable to suffer from surface drouth, and besides, by forcing the two set of roots too near each other, compounds their functions, and in a manner prevents the full exercise of either.

Col. Le Conteur sows his wheat in drills, at the depth of three inches, which from a great variety of experiments he has found to be the depth best adapted to the plant. At this depth the grain usually appears above the ground in ordinary favorable circumstances, in nineteen days. It will be remembered that the sowing of wheat is not usually performed in England as early as with us. Wheat is put into the ground from October till January, and some of the specimens commented upon by Le C. were sown in the latter month; this will in part account for the longer period employed in germinating there than here. In a plant sown in January, in April or 92 days from sowing, the plant still depended on its terminal roots for support though a ring of knobs on the stem below the surface indicated the place of the coronal roots. In May, or 102 days from the time of sowing, the coronal roots had protruded laterally about a quarter of an inch. At the end of 114 days these roots are greatly developed, and as these spread, the stem that connects the two series of roots dwindles, until the principal support of the plant, it is evident, proceeds from the upper roots. The proper time of hoeing the plants is when these roots begin to take their part in the support of the plant, and then the moving the earth, and subjecting it to atmospheric influences produces the best effects.

Col. Le Conteur calculates that the gain in quantity per acre from hoeing is from four to six bushels, and as a man will hoe half an acre a day there is a gain in the crop, as well as freeing the soil from weeds. As a necessary result of the hoeing system, Col. Le C. disapproves the sowing grass seeds with the wheat; or in the spring on fall sown grain. The young grass plants, he says, with their million mouths in both roots and leaves,

must absorb most of the nutriment in both air and soil that should be given to the wheat plant, and they are the most active in this, at the moment the wheat by the aid of its coronal roots is the most assiduously seeking for food. In one case, in which the grass seeds were sown in the spring on part of the crop the wheat yielded only 26 bushels per acre, while on the other part hoed, and the seeds sown so late as not to impede the coronal roots, the produce was 35 bushels. It appears plain to us that we in general do not pay sufficient attention to putting our wheat into the ground. If we plough it in, a common plough is used, making large furrows, and covering much of the seed so deep that it never vegetates; and if harrowed in as is the usual method, the operation is so superficially performed that the seed when it vegetates, has no room for proper coronal roots and in a dry season must much of it perish. That this was the case with the sowing of 1838 in Western New York every one is aware. If we cannot drill and hoe our wheat, we can at least endeavor to put it in so that the plants shall all have a reasonable chance of success; and we can, by sufficient care and attention keep our wheat fields so clean, that not more than one half of the nutriment they afford shall go to the production of weeds, or injurious grasses.

SHEARING SHEEP—CAUTION.

We have heard from various sources that many farmers have suffered losses among their sheep the present year from not housing them during the heavy rains that fell immediately after the time of shearing. After shearing a warm rain is no injury but rather a benefit; yet a rain of twenty-four hours, with the thermometer at from 45° to 50° cannot be encountered without much suffering, if not actual death, to the sheep. Ice is produced at a temperature considerably above 32° when an active evaporation is going on; and the heat of any animal is rapidly carried off when the body is exposed to the action of water below the temperature of the body. If we would know its effect on the sheep when first divested of its covering, we have only to imagine what our sensations would be if denuded of our clothing and exposed to a rain of twelve hours with the thermometer at 50°. Scarcely a year passes in which losses from this cause do not occur among our flocks, and surely policy as well as humanity should enforce the maxim, that the merciful man is merciful to his beast.

Inquiry—Use of Lime.

Mr. Tucker—I should be glad to be informed through the medium of the Farmer, how lime is slaked or prepared to put on land, so as it shall not be in hard lumps. I do not recollect having seen any directions.

Samuel Talcott.

In former volumes of the farmer, instructions have been given for preparing lime; but as the use of this article is rapidly extending, and its benefits annually becoming more apparent, the best means of applying it to the soil, and the improvements made in its use, will justify a frequent recurrence to the subject.

Formerly in England, as now in Pennsylvania, in most cases, the lime was simply drawn from the kiln, and spread over the field in the desired quantity, and left to slake without further care. But this method was found objectionable for the following reasons:—Lime, to produce its greatest effect, must be applied to the soil as intimately as possible; and this can only be done when the operation of slaking is completely performed. It is found, too, that it has a tendency to descend in the soil, and that it should be applied only to the surface; never ploughed in to any great depth; simple covering is all that is required. It is found, too, that when allowed to slake in lumps, it is apt, unless stirred before adhesion can take place, to run into masses, or adhere so as materially to prevent its incorporation with the soil. To avoid these evils, and secure the full effect of the lime, the practice with the best English and Scotch farmers, who use the most of it in their husbandry, to thoroughly slack it first, and while in the state of a quick lime powder, apply it to the soil. The practice, according to the British Husbandry, which is most esteemed, is to place the quantity to be used, fresh from the kiln, upon the fallow in piles of about a bushel and a half each, which conical heaps are immediately covered with some fresh soil made very fine, laid on moderately thick, and clapped close down with the back of the spade or shovel. This excludes air or rain, and in this state it remains for a few days, when it will be found the moisture from the earth has completely slaked it. The frequency of the heaps will of course be depending on their size, and the quantity applied. It is now evenly spread over the soil, ploughed in with a shallow furrow, and well harrowed in every direction. By using it in this way, the slaking is complete, the powdered lime is perfectly caustic, it combines with the soil readily, and a much less quantity will produce the effect of larger ones applied in the common mode. The ground should be dry at the time of spreading, and if there is no rain for some hours or days afterwards, the effect is heightened. The teams used in a field spread with caustic lime, should not go into it with their legs wet, as an injurious effect would be produced.

Other methods are adopted for reducing the lime to powder, such as wetting a load at a time in the field, and stirring it while the water is applied; but this working is unpleasant, if not dangerous, from the fumes of the lime, and slaking is usually not as complete, nor can it be as easily or evenly spread, as by the first mode.—When lime has become a carbonate, or has ceased to be caustic, as it will when exposed to the air after slaking, the mode of its application is not so essential, only remembering that the finer the better, and that it should never be ploughed in deep.

"The Whip,"

Is the title of a new journal in New-York intended as a 'chronicle of the turf, sporting, agriculture and the drama.' It is well executed, large quarto, eight pages, weekly; and were there not one excellent journal devoted to the same objects (The Spirit of the Times) in the city already, and which has but just begun to remunerate its spirited conductors, we should think it would succeed. So far as the 'Turf' is concerned, we have very little sympathy with such publications; as we *think the evidence is conclusive*, "that if horse-racing improves the breed of horses it deteriorates that of men;" but as registers where those interested in improving our several breeds of horses may find much to interest and instruct, they are of great value. Office of the Whip, 105 Fulton-street; terms, $5,00 per annum.

SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

There is much good sense in the following remarks from the Franklin Kentucky Farmer; and if applicable there, where so much of their land has been so long in pasture, they must be still more so here, where a piece of good close short turf of four years is a rarity. They are beautiful cattle, unrivalled for early maturity, and quickness of fattening; but they must have good pasture and abundance of it to develope their valuable qualities. The new, or rather old editor of the American Farmer, one of the very best judges of stock, says he "has no hesitation in recommending the North Devon in preference to the Short Horn, for ninety-nine out of one hundred of the Farmers in the tide water slave holding states—the improved short horns are best for the rich grass lands of the west, where they want to convert their corn and grass into beef and send them to market on the hoof." But to the Franklin Farmer:—

"Dont think of buying Durham cattle, before you are well prepared to keep them properly; get your pastures all well set in grass; and so divided that you can have a constant succession of pasturage. Make all arrangements for an abundant supply of winter food, not forgetting to prepare suitable shelter for their comfort and protection against storms. * * * Dont buy cattle and promise to get ready afterwards; it wont do. There's no joking with the belly, and as little with the belly of a cow as any other. Durham cattle if kept no better than the native stock, are little superior to the latter, except as propagators of a progeny that with good keep may be made perfect at will. In hardihood, we believe them inferior to the common stock; they cannot, like the latter, "work for nothing and find themselves," nor give milk and make flesh without food. But give *both breeds high keep* and *full feed* and the difference in favor of the Durhams is surprising. In comparison the *scrubs* look like the lean kine of Egypt."

Farmers who are disposed to the short horn fever would do well to ponder these suggestions. Without good feed, short horns become ghosts as well as other cattle; experience shows that not only a *scrub*, but even a Devon will do well on pastures where a Durham would almost starve. Short Horn cattle must always be valuable, but it is no disparagement to them to say they cannot develope their admirable qualities without an abundant supply of food, or that they are not as well adapted to the hilly districts and pastures of New England and New York, as to the rich valleys of the fertile west.

Inquiry—Indian Corn.

Mr. Tucker—You would oblige me, if you, or some of your correspondents, through the columns of the Farmer, would inform me whether it is the blossom that originates from the tassel of the corn that causes it to propagate and come to maturity. For myself, I have no doubt on the matter, but different opinions I find are entertained by some, and the opinions of the more experienced or scientific observer might be satisfactory.

South Venice. W. S. T.

In Eaton's Botany, he makes the following remarks when treating of the parts of flowers employed in fecundation:

"Subdivisions of the Stamen. 1. *Anther.* The knob of the stamen, which contains the pollen; very conspicuous in the lily, &c. Never wanting. 2. *Pollen.* The dusty, mealy, glutinous substance contained in the anthers. Never wanting. Subdivisions of the Pistil. 1. *Stigma.* The organ that terminates the pistil; very conspicuous in the lily, and hardly distinguishable in the silks of the Indian corn. Never wanting. 2. *Germ.* That part of the pistil which in maturity becomes the pericarp, (fruit,) as in the cherry pompion. Never wanting."

In most plants, these several parts of the flower, stamen, pistil, &c. are included in the same blossom, as in the apple, rose, and multitudes of others; while in some they are distinct, or on different parts of the same plant, as the cucumber, pompion, and in the case alluded to by our correspondent, Indian corn. But whatever may be their position, no fruit will be produced, or come to maturity, unless the pollen of the *anther* comes in contact with the *stigma* of the pistil. Hence the pollen has obtained the appropriate name of fertilizing dust; and corn would produce no kernels unless this dust came in contact with the silks. This has been so often proved by experiment, and is so evident from the laws of fecundation in plants, that it can no longer be considered an open question, or one liable to dispute or doubt. It is by impregnating the stigma with pollen from another variety of the same plant, that different kinds of corn, fruit and vegetables are produced, or vegetable crossing accomplished. Every farmer must have witnessed the effects of this mixing, where several kinds of corn are planted near each other; and the degeneracy or failure of squashes or melons to produce fruit like the original, must be attributed to the same cause.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

It ought to be more generally known, that clothes, wool, and other substances when saturated with the drying oils will take fire spontaneously; and very extensive conflagrations have taken place, that could be clearly traced to this cause; while multitudes of instances are on record where less disastrous fires from this cause have occurred. Cotton and woolen factories are peculiarly liable to destruction from this source. A pack of wool oiled the day before with blackfish oil, was lately discovered on fire at the extensive factories in Leicester, Mass., but fortunately so early as to prevent the destruction of the buildings. Manufacturers and all, ought to know that low priced fish oils, and all drying oils, are dangerous for oiling wool; and no oil but olive oil or spermaceti should be used in any such establishments.

FATTENING FOWLS.

Those who have never witnessed the process, are hardly aware of the rapidity and extent of obesity that may be forced upon fowls where fattening them is reduced to a science. Thus turkeys are fastened down in dark rooms, and daily crammed by forcing down with the fingers as much wet meal as the stomach of the bird can contain; a process somewhat analagous to that by which the African young ladies of the interior are fitted for market, or marriage, as the case may be. Strasburg, in Germany, is not more celebrated for its cathedral and magnificent spire, than for its pies made of the livers of geese, enormously enlarged by a peculiar process of fattening. According to a modern traveler, the treatment is the following:—The goose is shut up in a cage but little larger than its body, and is taken out but twice a day, and then to be fed with about a quart of crude or unbroken peas. These are introduced with a finger into the throat of the bird, which is thus made to swallow this large quantity of food, and is then shut up in the cage. The immediate result is an extraordinary fatness, and a prodigious enlargement of the liver, sometimes to three or four times its natural size, and that without any apparent change of healthy structure. To obtain these enlarged livers, is the great object in fattening geese in this way, as they sell each from three to five francs, according to size; weighing from six to ten ounces. Every part of the goose thus fattened is found of value; the fat is used for butter; the flesh is a delicacy at common tables, unless too old, and even then its nutritive qualities are not impaired; the feathers and quills are much sought after; the excrements sell at a high price, as a valuable manure; and without the livers there could be no Strasburg pies. That the liver itself becomes fat, is evident from the oil that paper, in which they are carefully wrapped, absorbs from them.

GYPSUM.

Since the discovery of the action, which an electro-magnetic current has in giving a rapid growth to vegetables, we have been inclined to attribute the efficiency of plaster to some agency of this kind. From the nature of its composition, it would seem to combine two of the elements of a galvanic battery, and the earths to which it is applied do the rest. In the decomposition of plaster, the sulphuric acid is set free, and the lime thus liberated, acts in conjunction with the silex with which it is brought in contact, as the generating plates of a battery, of which the exciting cause is the sulphuric acid. A Genevese chemist has instituted a series of experiments on the action of plaster, which we think, in their results, go far to confirm the opinion here advanced. M. Peschier filled two vessels with siliceous sand, slightly moistened, and sowed in each of them a few seeds of water cresses, and watered one of them with pure water, and the other with a solution of sulphate of lime. The plants, when a few inches high, were burned, and their ashes analyzed. In those watered with the solution of sulphate of lime, there was found a much more considerable portion of sulphate of potash than in the other. In another experiment, he found that the quantity of sulphate of potash was increased, and the growth of the plants much hastened, when the sand in which they grew and were watered with the sulphate of lime, was submitted to the action of a galvanic current. From these experiments, it seems plain, that the plaster was decomposed; that the lime and silica formed the natural galvanic battery; and this was excited as artificial ones are, by the liberated and diluted sulphuric acid. The combination of this sulphuric acid with the nitre of the earths used, formed the sulphate of potash found in the plants; and it should not be forgotten, that in further experiments, M. P. found that calcined plaster was not as efficacious as that which had not been burnt. In this country the idea has been advanced, that calcined plaster is as valuable for agricultural purposes, as that which has not been so treated; but if M. Peschier's facts cannot be controverted, and the theory of its efficacy being owing to galvanic agency be established, it is plain that calcination, by driving off the sulphuric acid, must materially diminish its value. More experiments, however, as well as repeated observations, are needed to ascertain the truths respecting the action of this important article in the cultivation of the soil.

The Garget---Inquiry.

Mr. Messenger, of Smithville Flatts, writes us respecting a disease prevalent among cows in that vicinity, and described by him as an attack in the udder of the animal, causing it to grow hard, the milk to become clotted and sometimes bloody, and frequently causing the loss of the bag or some portion of it. It is called there the garget, and doubtless correctly. Mr. M. mentions that the scoke root, (Phytolacca decandra,) generally considered as a specific, had been applied without effect, and requests from us, or our correspondents, some information respecting the disease and its treatment. As the garget is a troublesome disease, we invite communications from those who have had experience in the matter.

Lawrence, who is authority in all matters relating to cattle, thus describes the disease, cause and cure. Symptoms. One or more quarters of the udder become swollen, hardened, hotter than common, and painful when pressed; the milk is reduced in quantity, and changed to a ragged, bloody, or corrupt appearance. At other times, the secretion of milk is stopped and the tumefied quarter proceeds to a state of suppuration; but this occurs only when the inflammation becomes very active. In severe cases, the whole of the hinder extremities become swollen and inflamed, especially the hip-joint or hock. Causes. Bad feeding. Colds. A disordered state of the digestive system, and this is most common. [Not thoroughly draining the udder in milking is a com. mon cause in cows soon after calving.] And injuries to the udder by bruises or otherwise. Cure. If the animal is in good condition, breathes quickly, and shows inflammation, take from three to five quarts of blood; the bleeding at night, and in the morning give one of the drink recipes below.

Glauber Salts,.....1 lb.	Or, Epsom Salts,.....1 lb.
Ginger, powdered,.....2 oz.	Anise Seed,.....1 oz.
Molasses,.....4 oz.	Ginger, fine,.....1 oz.
	Molasses,.....4 oz.

Put the ingredients in a pitcher, pour upon them three pints of boiling water, and give it when *milk warm*.

The udder, or that part affected, should have the milk drawn from it three or four times a day; for if suffered to remain in it, it will increase the evil. For bathing the udder use the following:—Olive oil, three ounces; oil of turpentine, one ounce; and camphor, two drams; mixed. Such, in substance, is the treatment recommended by Mr. Lawrence.

In the few cases which have occurred in our cows, the scoke or garget root finely cut up and given them with their food, (not 'applied' any other way,) always effected a cure immediately; but that it is not infallible would appear from our correspondent's statement. A dairyman, a friend of ours, informs us that he succeeded in curing two very bad cases of garget or inflammation of the udder, in which the milk was clotted, stringy and bloody, by bathing the udder a few times in a strong decoction of arsmart, or smart weed, applied cold.

"Cleanliness is near akin to Godliness."

We wish this maxim, which ought to be considered in the light of an eleventh commandment, was more attended to by farmers, as well as others. Few are aware how much an observance of this maxim would contribute to the appearance of things around them; how much it would add to the value of their property; how much it would avail them in matters of health and happiness. The incongruous masses of rotten wood, rotten apples, decayed roots and vegetables, that are found in the cellars of some farmers are enough of themselves to breed a pestilence, not to mention the torture of the olfactories which such matters are sure to occasion. Then there is the dirty and littered door-yards, the dilapidated and ruinous fences, and the other sources of filth too often in existence to offend the eye around the dwelling.

There are no farmers who should not have clean cellars and clean yards; there are none who may not have at least decent fences about their dwellings; there are some who may not be able to use paint for preserving and improving the appearance of fences when constructed, but there are none who cannot white-wash their yard fences, and thus impart the desired aspect of neatness and cleanliness, while they at the same time add materially to their durability. The plea of want of time can never be a valid excuse for neglect of this kind; and where such nuisances as those pointed out exist, they must be considered a proof that time is ill husbanded, and matters ill managed.

DEAD BRANCHES.

Last year we found that one of our apple trees, (a fine Seek-no-farther, graft,) owing to injuries sustained by the bark of the body, had partially perished, and that many of the branches were wholly dead. Remembering that we had formerly lost trees from the same cause, and believing that the dead branches operated perniciously on the remaining vitality of the tree, we had them thoroughly cut out, with all such others as exhibited symptoms of decay. This was done in the spring; and the remaining branches soon became more vigorous, and gave an abundant supply of fine fruit. This spring the tree appears well, and will continue to flourish, most probably.

The effect of allowing dead branches to remain on a tree, is shown by a decay of part of the trunk, frequently from the insertion to the roots; a result which could hardly have happened, had the dead limb been amputated in season, and an opportunity afforded for the renovating powers of nature in healing the wound.—Whether, as is maintained by some, a dead branch is more exhausting to the tree by its constant absorption of sap, than a living one, we do not know; but reasoning from facts and from analogy, it may be safely affirmed, that a fruit tree can never be in a healthy fruit bearing condition, while the top is encumbered with decaying branches, to vitiate the sap, the circulating vital fluid of the tree. Careful, judicious pruning, is of great advantage to trees; but the excision of all dead branches should be attended to, whether a general pruning is performed or not.

SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.

In our last volume of the Genesee Farmer, we gave an engraving of Smith's subsoil plough, and a notice of the beneficial effects that might be expected from its use. We found that some of our farmers differed in opinion as to the effect of the operation, and though satisfied that the principle was well founded, we were not disposed to censure those who thought that further experience of the good effect of subsoil draining was required previous to its adoption in this country. In subsoil ploughing, the object is not to bring the earth moved by the plough to the surface, but to break it up and render it permeable to water, and as far as such breaking up will go, to air, thus relieving the surface of dead water, and enabling it to flow off more readily, while the roots of the plants can penetrate to a greater depth, and are, therefore, less liable to suffer from a drouth.

The experience of the past year has been ample in both England and Scotland, and the results are of the most satisfactory kind. The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture contains an able report on this method of ploughing, by Robert Laing, Esq. of Campend, in which results obtained by himself, and by numbers of others, are stated with great minuteness and precision, with the comparative effects on different crops. We make the following extract from Mr. Laing's account of the results on his own farm:

"Having now completed an extent of fifty-five acres with the subsoil plough, to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches, the results are so satisfactory, that on none of the fields has a water course been required to be drawn or cleared out. About four acres of a field noticed in

a former part of this paper, as being summer fallowed in 1838, is so level on the surface, that before it was drained and subsoil ploughed, after being sown, it required a man four days, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem, to clear out the cross water furrows. It was so level, that after a fall of rain the ridge furrows stood brimfull of water; the same portion of land is lying at this present moment, without a single furrow or cross water course of any description, and no water can be seen on the surface. This has been the case since it was sown with wheat in October, 1838."

No fact in agriculture can be considered as more clearly established, than that for the cultivation of corn or grain crops, the soil must be cleared of stagnant water. To effect this, the farmer must consult his own judgment, and his means, remembering that a good crop cannot be expected where this is not done. Where there is much water, draining must be united with the deep ploughing, or the soil will not be cleared. All who have tested this system of draining and subsoil ploughing, unite in expressing their surprise at its effect in rendering the hardest and most tenacious subsoils friable and permeable. Though we have fewer soils in this country where such ploughing is required than perhaps some others, yet we have much land where freeing it from surface water would produce the best effect, and on which we should be pleased to learn subsoil ploughing had been adopted.

HINTS ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

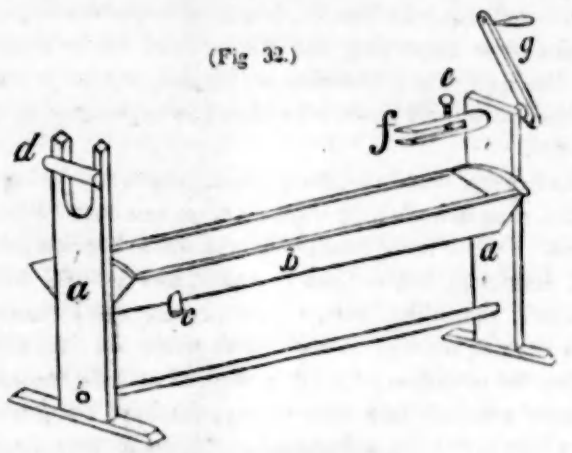
ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

Carpets, which are not intended for elegant rooms, or which are purchased on the score of economy, are best with a small pattern; because in sewing the breadths together, it requires less cutting to make the figures match, and also, when getting old, patches are less conspicuous. As it is always bad, both in point of economy and appearance, to mend what is old with what is quite new, it is advisable, in furnishing a house, to have a large and a small room carpeted alike, that when the former is partly worn out the latter may be used to mend it.

Paper Carpets. The following has been recommended as a good and cheap carpet. Where labor is cheap, the cost will be comparatively trifling, the chief expense consisting in putting the materials together. It is formed in the first place by cutting out and sewing together, waste pieces of linen, cotton, canvass, or other similar material, so as to form the required size, then stretching it upon a large floor, and pasting it at the edges with thick strong paste to the floor to keep it tight.* Cotton, if used, will require to be previously wetted. When the cloth becomes dry, paste on two or more coats of coarse strong paper. Waste wrapping paper may be used. Then finish by laying on with paste a coat of hanging paper, or any other, according to the fancy. When it is thoroughly dry, it should receive one or two coats of size or glue, which should be put on hot, and every part well soaked and covered with it, to prevent the oil or varnish from penetrating it and spoiling the color. When the size is quite dry, it should have one or more coats of boiled oil, which, when dry, will form a good varnish. An additional coat of copal or other varnish will still further improve it. When dry, the carpet is completed. When they are needed to be removed, these carpets will roll up with nearly the same ease as oil cloth. They are quite durable, and very easily cleaned, and if made with well selected patterns present a handsome appearance. The papers used should have sufficient size employed in printing them, to enable them to withstand the effects of the size when applied to them, otherwise the figures will be injured unless great care is used.

The following method of giving a very superior kind of white-washing to the walls and ceilings of rooms is described in *Partington's Builders' Guide.* Procure a quantity of very pure lime, and sift it through fine linen; pour it into a large tub or other vessel furnished with a spigot or wooden plug at a height equal to that which the lime occupies. Fill the tub with clear spring water; beat or stir the mixture well with a wooden stick, and then allow it to settle for twenty-four hours. When this period has elapsed, open the spigot, and allow the water to run off; then supply the tub with fresh water and continue the operation several days, until the lime remaining attains the greatest degree of whiteness.—When you allow the water finally to run off, the lime will be found in the consistency of paste; but when used, it is necessary to use a little Prussian blue or indigo to relieve the brightness of the white; and a small quantity of turpentine, to give it brilliancy. The size proper for it is made of glove leather,† with the addition of some alum; and the whole is applied, with a strong brush, in five or six layers, to new plaster. The wall is rubbed strongly over with a brush of hog's bristles, after it has become dry, which gives it its lustre and value, and makes it appear like marble or stucco.

(Fig 32.)



The Wringing Machine.

One of the severest kinds of household labor is that of wringing clothes. The wringing machine, which may be constructed by a carpenter in a single day, renders this work at once efficacious, rapid and easy, as experience has proved. It is constructed as follows:—Two upright pieces of plank, *a*, *a*, are mortised into two cross pieces at the bottom to serve as feet, and between them a simple trough, *b*, made of inch boards, is fastened by nailing at the ends. This trough is emptied by drawing the plug *e*. The articles to be wrung, when large, are taken out of the tub, and being passed around the cross piece, *d*, the two ends are secured between the wooden jaws at *f*, by means of the screw *e*. They are then twisted by the winch *g*. The water drops into the trough below. When small articles are to be wrung, they are put into a coarse hempen bag, which is then to be treated as before. Spokes, like those of a windlass, may be used in place of the winch *g*; and by placing a racket wheel and click upon the twister outside, the operation is rendered easier, but this is quite unnecessary except where very large articles are to be wrung, and even then, with a little care, may be dispensed with. J.

BRIDGES.

That excellent periodical, the 'Journal of the American Institute,' published by T. B. Wakeman of New-York, has in its last number, a plan and description of Town's Patent Lattice Bridge, with several well engraved views of different structures of this kind. In the construction of these bridges, Pennsylvania has taken the lead, and most of those connected with her great works of internal improvement are on this plan. Two of the finest bridges in the United States, if not in the world, are those over the Susquehannah at Harrisburg, and at Columbia, both lattice bridges. The one at Harrisburg is a double structure, the carriage way being in the usual position, while over this, and supported by a second structure, is the rail-way road across the river. Mr. Stevenson, British civil engineer, has lately published a work on the state of engineering in this country, having visited it for the express purpose of making himself acquainted with our steamboat system, canals, railroads, bridges, &c., and he gives us ample credit for the many advances and improvements we have made on some of the clumsy, but still retained, contrivances of Europe, while he justly censures the recklessness of life and comfort shown in the management of some of our steamboats, the western ones especially. The 'British Journal of Civil Engineering' has an able notice of Mr. Stevenson's publication, which is copied into the Journal of the Institute; and which will be read with interest by all who are anxious to know the opinion an intelligent foreigner would form of our aids to agriculture, commerce and arts. The principle of Mr. Town's patent appears simple; the structures are cheap, easily and safely built; and from their nature must be durable. We think it will come into general use, where bridges over large streams, or structures for railways are required.

Culture of Strawberries.

Mr. Dille, editor of the Farmer's Register at Newark, Ohio, has kindly published his successful mode of Strawberry culture. We copy it, trusting that some of our good friends may be benefitted by his experience.

Mr. Dille says:

We have been requested by several of our friends, to give our system of raising strawberries, in detail. As we have been very successful in this culture, we at least feel a confidence in our mode of proceeding.

As a matter of course, the preparation of the soil must precede the planting. It is not the richest but a proper soil that is required. New land is generally in a right condition. If it be old, to a bed of 50 feet long by 20 in breadth, give about four or five cart loads of rotten wood or leaves and wood from the woods, six cart loads of cow yard or hog pen manure well rotted, put this upon the soil and spade it in deep, mixing in well from the surface down. In spading see that the earth is all loose and mellow so that the roots will have no difficulty in striking wide and deep. Instead of a high bed, which will be dry, make it low enough to receive and retain the rains which may fall, but not so low as to have standing water or pools upon it. A dam is frequently raised around the beds, or earth, which is broken down after the fruit begins to form, that the bed may be reasonably dry whilst it is ripening. A dry bed and dry weather give the sweetest and most fragrant fruit.

CHOICE OF KINDS.

We have cultivated, the common scarlet, the English scarlet, Keen's seedling, and the wood or field strawberry. The first bears best with us, the last bears well and is the most delicious.

TIME OF PLANTING.

March, April, May, August, September or October. We would advise in this country that plantations should be made in April or September. Our planting in March has sometimes failed, and it is desirable that the plants should have extended their roots well in the earth before the frost comes on in winter. Hence September would be preferable to October, for Autumnal planting, and better than August, as there is a greater probability of the new plantation being well watered by the fall rains.

AFTER CULTURE.

Keep the ground always loose or mellow and free from weeds. Let nothing else, unless it be some shrubs, as roses, &c. be permitted to grow, on the ground with the plants. After the runners have covered the bed with young plants our method is, to go through the beds with a spade, and turn up the earth, plants and all, one spade width, burying the plants completely under, and then leaving a spade's width, and so on till we pass through the bed in one direction. This we do twice a year, in March and August, and the second time we pass thro' the bed with the spade the other way so as to leave the plants in little squares in the bed, when there will be just about enough to cover the ground properly, and by this means the earth will always be kept mellow. The spade should be about seven inches wide. After this operation in March let the bed be lightly covered with tan bark, forest leaves or short straw, for the fruit to rest upon and keep it clean. Oat straw should not be used as it is apt to mildew the fruit. This covering should be spaded in as a manure in August.

When in blossom you can easily determine what portion of your plants are bearers. Those which will not bear produce large flowers, with long showy stamens, holding high their black anthers. Whilst those which will bear have short stamens and a great number of pistils, and flowers are every way less showy. If the non bearers are very numerous, many, not all, should be pulled out. If the weather is dry during the flowering season the beds should be slightly watered every evening, to set the fruit, but when it begins to ripen, keep them dry as possible.

The beds should be about three feet wide, for the convenience of gathering the fruit, without tramping down the soil. Never use stable or horse manure, unless it be well rotted. In spading, select the old plants to turn under and keep a succession of new ones for bearers.

* The best paste is made from rye flour, always preparing it by boiling, and the addition of alum renders it still stronger.

† It appears not to be very generally known, that one of the best materials to cause common white-wash to adhere firmly, so as not to be easily rubbed off, is size or glue.

COMMUNICATIONS.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS—No. 4.
National Improvement.

Mr. Tucker—The fact, that more than three-fourths of the community belong to the class of farmers, identifies with their character and influence, the happiness and the liberties of our country. It is evident that our republic must be, both in its character and destiny, what they make it, and what they say it shall be. I propose, in several short essays, to invite the attention of your readers, and especially those directly concerned in the case, to the physical, intellectual and moral power of farmers, and to give a few hints on the kind of education necessary to increase and direct that power, for the highest prosperity and for the liberties, not only of themselves, but of every other class of American citizens.

In the few remarks I have to make on the subject, I shall attempt to sustain the following propositions.—First, that a greater amount of really useful knowledge is, at present, in the possession of farmers, than of any other class of the community. Second, that neither merchants, nor lawyers, nor physicians, nor clergymen, nor professors of colleges, possess so many facilities, or so many inducements for becoming men of sound and extensive knowledge, as farmers. Third, that the teachers of common schools ought to consist, principally, of farmers, who should pursue, for a course of years, the profession of teaching in the winter, and farming in the summer; the summer schools, generally, to be under the charge of females, and when winter schools are large, the small children to be under their charge in that season also. Fourth, that three-fourths at least of the offices in the individual states, and in the general government, including the presidency of the United States, ought to be held by *practical farmers*, who have an experimental knowledge of wielding the plough, the scythe, the hoe, and agricultural implements generally. Fifth, the entire practicability and the vital importance of farmers taking their own education and legislation, into their own hands.

As the result of observation and an extensive intercourse, in all sections of the country, with almost every class of the community, I have been convinced of the truth of the above propositions, and others of a kindred character; also that from misapprehending or disregarding them, have arisen many, if not most of the evils which we suffer, in the intellectual, moral, religious and political character of our nation. As the convictions upon my own mind have been produced, almost entirely, by the '*force of truth*,' in opposition to pre-conceived opinion, I have some reason to believe that the same convictions will be produced by the same force upon other minds, if the subject should be carefully and candidly examined by them.

It is too evident, that the operations of our republic, political, civil and religious, are subject to great irregularities, and even violence, and of course that some better balance wheel or regulator, than we now have, is necessary to equalize, if not to continue their motions. Education has been sought, and professedly applied, for the purpose of regulating and continuing these motions; but in that there is evidently, so far, some defect—probably two defects of a radical character, viz: Education is not general enough, and it is not good enough. It does not reach every plain farmer's son and every poor mechanic's daughter: it also wants a soul, or moral principle, as the foundation stone, or the central and main wheel of motion, of all motions, whether applied to state, church, or common business.

And it may fairly be questioned, whether some of the measures to remove these defects, have not increased them. It is exceedingly doubtful, whether our numerous colleges and high schools, established at great expense, and to some extent at least by the *people's money*, and still incurring an expense too great for the people generally to participate in their instructions, have not produced an aristocracy of learning, (I do not mean useful knowledge) which has unfitted young men for the industrious and productive pursuits of life, and thus lead them into professions or pursuits calculated to increase, rather than relieve the burthens of society. Whatever else many of our literary institutions may be called, they cannot be called schools of industry, morals, health, or a knowledge of business; for with many young men, not to say young women, who resort to these institutions, all these valuable qualities are laid prostrate.

There is too much reason to believe, that many of our literary institutions, which have been largely endowed and largely patronized by the liberality of the public, and certainly from the best motives, are, after all, little else than institutions by which the poor educate the rich, and educate them in such a way, as to be under the necessity of supporting them, and that too in a very expensive manner, when their education is completed. Notwithstanding the fact, that a certain amount, and a large amount of literary and scientific labor is equally necessary with labor upon the farm, or in the workshop, it is still evident that a class exclusively literary may be too large for the greatest prosperity of the public. It is still more evident, indeed greatly to be lamented, that a large portion of those who receive the benefit of our public institutions, and in doing so, virtually give a pledge that they will return these benefits upon the public, by their future pursuits, live and grow rich by exciting the follies, or inflaming the passions of the innocent, the unsuspecting, and the industrious portions of the community.

Is there any remedy for these evils? or must all be given up for lost? If it can be shown that farmers, *every farmer*, can with scarcely going from his farm, procure for himself a better education, more extensive, more thorough, and more elevated, than is or can be procured at high schools or colleges, and by that means more than three-fourths of the community have, almost without expense, the advantages of schools of industry, of morals, of health and of sound knowledge, and of course sound legislators, produced '*to legislate for themselves*,' a partial remedy, at least, would be found, for the numerous evils which now disturb and threaten our republic.

That these privileges may be enjoyed by farmers, and these blessings realized, both by them and all other classes of American citizens, I shall attempt to show, by the views and facts which I propose through your columns, to present for the consideration of your readers.

In the mean time, as ever, I shall remain, with high esteem, Your friend, J. Holbrook.

Hilling Potatoes.

Mr. Tucker—In the last number of the Genesee Farmer, "Planter" gave his opinion on hilling plants, and in regard to corn he is correct, and his ideas very rational; but in regard to potatoes, I think, very erroneous. This may appear to many a trifling affair, but when we take into consideration the vast amount of that article cultivated every year, we must readily come to the conclusion, that a very small saving of labor, or increase of the crop in each hill, will amount in the aggregate to a very important item. My notion of planting potatoes is simply this,—after the ground is properly prepared, place the seed in the furrow and cover it the proper depth, six or eight inches, with good mellow earth; leave the surface of the ground flat, not raised more than two or three inches above the level of the surrounding earth; keep it clear of weeds, but put no more earth over them. My reason is, that when the potatoes commence growing, and the time has arrived for the tubers to put forth, they will shoot out at the exact distance from the surface, in which they will delight to grow and continue, and to obtain the best possible supply of light or warmth, and will choose for themselves a more exact depth, more agreeable to the nature of the plant, than we short-sighted mortals can possibly choose for them. And that after the tuber has put forth, we put on to the hill five or six inches more of earth, I would ask whether the position of the tuber is not materially changed. Does it receive the same supply of light or warmth. Certainly not; for we most generally see a second growth of tubers put forth above the first, and about the same distance from the surface as the first, before the additional hilling. Perhaps "Planter" will say, the first tubers continued to grow and produced potatoes. That may be true. The additional earth might injure without entirely destroying them; for the potatoe is a very hardy plant, and will grow under almost any circumstances.

I wish to be understood in this matter. I am in favor of a good supply of earth, but let all that is to be put on be done when the potatoe is planted; and the better and richer the earth, of course the better the crop; but no additions; nature is more correct than we can be in this matter. And I would observe, that a flat surface is much better adapted to obtain a supply of moisture, by admitting the rain, &c.

As a general rule, I think the distance of the hills from each other should be governed by the space occupied by the tops; for much of the nutriment of vegetables is taken from the air; consequently when the tops are too close, they cannot so readily obtain it. I have generally found this to be true in regard to vines. Give them sufficient room, and the fruit will be more perfect in quality, and greater in quantity.

Yours respectfully, P. Murphy.

The Horse.

Mr. Tucker—I am a great admirer of the horse.—Coming in contact with him, as I have almost daily for the last ten years, has rather increased than diminished my attachment for the noble animal; and if there is any thing on which I feel disposed to bestow a little personal vanity, it is having and seeing a fine horse.

There has been much said, and well said, in your paper, on the importance and *profit* of improving our breed of horses. It has been urged repeatedly to the consideration of the farmer; also, the rearing, proper management, and the care they should receive from our hands. This is all right; but it does not go far enough; to me it is not wholly satisfactory.

On the supposition that I am an inexperienced farmer, and wish to purchase a horse. I may be much pleased with his movement, his action, his whole appearance, and still be entirely ignorant of what they should be, and where to find those *good points* which are indications of strength, speed, &c.

The outward form, I am told, is generally considered an indication of the internal structure. The animal may be perfectly free from all blemishes, his external form good, and still be diseased. He has the heaves; but *how* may *I know it?* He may be ring-boned, spavined, foundered, or may have the poll-evil, string halt, or wind broken, or be otherwise unsound; still be entirely ignorant of the fact. I want to guard more successfully against the impositions of *jockeys* and others.—Tell me, if you please, or some of your correspondents, how I may know when a horse has the heaves, when he is spavined, foundered, ring-boned, &c. &c.; when the diseases enumerated make their appearance, and their causes, and what their effects?

Allow me to suggest, that what you have to say on the subject, or your correspondents, be accompanied by a full length portrait of the horse, and every point designated, so that when my neighbor tells me about the fine chest his horse has, and his fine hock, and that a horse can be a good one if either are bad, that I may know where to look or find them, and whether they should be little or big, long or short, or neither.

I hope you will not refer me to farrier books; they are not in the reach of all, and every body takes the Farmer, you know. Yours, &c. P. L. P.

Ludlowville, June 14, 1839.

My horse is eight years old this spring; how may I know by reference to his mouth?

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

The substance of an Address delivered before the Marcellus Agricultural and Horticultural Society; by JNO. SANDFORD, Esq.*

Gentlemen:—In compliance with your request, I appear before you to offer a few observations on the business of the Farmer, and the laws that govern supply and demand. The scarcity of products and consequent high price; the need of reform and improvement in the great body of the people, have become apparent to all—and the means of reformation, of stimulating to exertion, of bringing up the supply to the demand; in short, of elevating the character and profession of the husbandman, deserve consideration.

The Husbandman; his occupation is the most ancient, as well as the most honorable and important of all callings; and on the whole he seems but to fill his station. He is owner of the soil, a joint tenant of this wide domain. He feeds all other classes; and all depend on him for bread. He has been among the first to strike for freedom and rational liberty, and will be the last to surrender them. His employment is healthful, his sleep refreshing, for his mind is at ease. In him is seen neither the insolence of wealth or the cringing of poverty. All his time is occupied. His prudence, economy and industry are called into constant exercise, and as he meets with fewer temptations, he is less liable to transgress, than those of most other occupations. Each pleasing variety in his constant round, gives the mental faculties ample play, and while he works, he reads or may read, as the Book of Nature is always open to him, from which to learn her eternal and unchanging laws; and to see infallible evidence of that Supreme Power, whose ways and works every where meet his eye, and point to the source of all his comforts. He possesses the most and hazards the least; is the most independent, and yet the most industrious of men; and if his gains are slow they are sure. He is satisfied in doing well, is content with his lot, and perseveres in his vocation. Such was, and is, the true Husbandman. Will all farmers strive to come up to his standard? And will all the people study their true policy, do what they can by example and precept to effect the desired reform. Will not some of the idle, eating nonproductive class be induced by example or hunger to go to work, and will not the farmer move on with increased energy in improvement, economy and industry, till the supply equals the demand.

Supply and Demand.—Notwithstanding the improvements in Agriculture, and the increased rates of product, the prices are still advancing; the *eaters* increase in a still greater ratio. We do not produce as much as we eat; we buy more than we sell; we could feed half Europe if we would, and yet we go to them for bread. The supply is not equal to the demand. Within about 30 years the proportion of farmers was as 75 in the 100; but now we only count 40 to the 100, of the whole people. Why this astonishing decrease on the one side, and of course increase on the other? It will be my endeavor to point out the cause or causes that have produced this state of things.

Causes. The great body politic is made up of the Farmer, Manufacturer and Mechanic, the producers; the Teacher, Doctor, Lawyer, Merchant, Priest, Man of Fortune, Public carriers, all engaged on public works, office-holders, &c. &c. useful, but non-producers. To this latter class, belongs, a large useless, undefined class, known as the office seeking, patriot, loafer, dandy tribe, whose sole business is to make mischief, and eat, and also with other non-producers, depend on the farmer for bread. While their strength has decreased, as I have stated, almost one half in 30 years, all others have increased in the same ratio, and if this disproportion is not soon checked, will be ruinous to the state. The effect is obvious, limited supply, and high prices. Work has been considered hard, the farmer ignorant, and his calling unpopular, while those of the learned ones especially, has been deemed more lucrative, easy, and respectable. The Mechanic and Manufacturer held out better inducements as labor was better paid; and the sons of the farmer have been ready to quit and go to some other business. This false reasoning and practice has been on the gain for a long time, and only needed the quickening of the late wild spirit of speculation to bring it to its present ruinous extent. This influence swept over the whole land, carrying disappointment, distress, and ruin in its train. Men, as if spoken into life and light, opened their eyes for the first time on visions gorgeous and splendid. They fancied they saw the means of acquiring immediate wealth and happiness. Villages grew at once to cities; all country seats had canals or rail roads, and new villages sprung up as by magic—on paper. 'Corner lots' found greedy purchasers, and though sold and resold, each sale was better than the last. The secret was out; the grand truth was revealed, that no one need work, and that all could get rich by speculation. True to the word, they did quit work. All gentlemen turned speculators and got rich, our youngsters, farmers, clerks, apprentices, at once stood up the all sufficient man. They became patrons of livery stables. Go, was the word, drank champaigne—and talked of nothing less than thousands. Every thing was on the high pressure principle; all weighed on the large side. But two short years was enough to explode the splendid humbug, settle the troubled waters, and allow the dregs to find the bottom. Cities and towns built in a day vanished in an hour, and city lots, were farming lands still, and worth as much as before, if any had money and labor to work them. Bonds and mortgages fell to the price of spoiled paper; and the owner possessed his lands again. Those ready made gentlemen could, and many of them did work, when the fever commenced; but fine cloth, swift riches, and high living, had spoiled most of them for farming, and very few have like honest men returned to the plough. For he who has been expecting something for nothing, will be slow to give 4 shillings worth of labor for 50 cents worth of cash. They have lost their habits of industry, and the community the benefit of their labor, while the farmer must continue to feed them.

The Teachers stand in the front rank of the useful, but non-producing class. The State numbers over 12,000. Though highly useful as a class, the most of them were taken from the plough, and too many of them were ready to quit, and commence teaching others before they were competent. The good ploughboy is likely to make a good any thing else but he had better hold on a while, and let recruits be drawn from the other callings. The mind needs culture as well as the soil, and the cultivator of either should understand his business. The competent teacher only, should be better paid, and stimulated to increased action and usefulness.

The *Doctor, Lawyer, Priest, Merchant,* &c. are all useful to a greater or less degree, but their numbers must be kept within due limits, and apportioned to the wants of the people. They were for a long time the few among the many, and their support was but little felt; and so long as their numbers and influence was duly limited, and their practice tallied with their professions and duties, all was well enough. If they were the few they were considered the favored few; and for the last 30 years their numbers, wealth, and popularity, have rapidly increased. They used to ask, we gave; they now demand, and take, until but little is left to ourselves. What they have gained we have lost. They improve their minds and educate their youth—we work and toil and pay their expenses, and to our shame be it said, have been content to work on in ignorance. They live and move in style, and feed on the first fruits of our labors, while we have eaten what they would not take or others buy. They have knowledge, and knowledge is power; strength and numbers, and these we have surrendered. We make no pretensions to office. They furnish the candidates, and with the aid of our votes, take all the offices worth having. They make new laws, and revise old ones, so as to be incomprehensible to any but the lawyer, who must then be paid for explaining them. They take the offices of the first rank, kindly conceding the secondary ones to our credulous, duped, and superstitious selves. I will state the numbers of this portion of the non-producing classes, and the probable amount we pay for their support in this State during a single year.

	Principals	Students & Clerks	Families.	No. each.	Total.
Doctors	2,700	2,700	2,700	5	18,900
Lawyers	2,650	2,650	2,650	5	18,550
Priests	2,400	2,400	2,400	5	16,800
Merch'ts & Trad.	25,000	5,000	25,000	5	200,000

254,150 persons at $150 each, amounts to 38 millions 122,500 dollars. I have allowed two clerks to each merchant; one student to each of the other three; five persons to each family; and 150 dollars the head for support; all very low. This enormous sum, the producing classes must pay for the current support of these four respectable bodies alone. We must pay all, directly, or indirectly. The middling farmer sells the produce of his farm for, say $500 at the end of the year. Let us see where the money goes, and we shall cease to wonder if it sometimes falls short. To the merchant $260—Taxes, 15—Doctor, 25—Priest, 15—independent of contributions for charitable purposes; Mechanics, 35—Lawyer, bal. of ac. 50—and the rest to his hired help and not enough; and he may thank his stars, if no worse off than when the year began. This case is one of thousands; and shows clearly why the farmer don't go ahead. Among ourselves we give something for something; how do these pay us for all they have? do we receive one mill from them to pay our taxes or school our children. This state of things must not continue, for if it should for 30 years longer, we should have nothing left but our vote, and all trades, orders, and classes, will be blended in one universal loafer class, compelled at last to stop eating, when all stop working. We must begin in earnest, strike at the root of the evil, find the seat of the disorder, that all men may see, and resolve to apply the remedy. Reform must be thorough or nothing will be gained. We must take a position which shall demand less of Physic, Law, Human creeds, and the thousand useless things called merchandise; and have more of the essentials of which we now feel the want; the habit of thinking, reading, comparing men and things, cause and effect, and the perfect right of reasoning on all things. The practice of industry, economy, temperance, and prudence; the study of our constitutions and the avoidance of excess, (for most of our bodily ills are the result of excess and carelessness,) would send one half of the doctors to work again, and the other half will find it more healthful to till a little land for the sake of the product—seeing which, our sons will be more content to stay when they are doing well.

We shall now stand well to meet the next, with the addition of a thorough practical business education. We must be able to make our business papers among ourselves, and keep our accounts correctly; we must be particular in making all contracts, and keeping entries of the same; we must pay promptly and punctually; then, if we meet the excited calmly; have as few neighborhood difficulties as possible, and if any occur settle them among ourselves; if we keep good partition fences, take care of the unruly ox, and fetter the unruly tongue; in a word, be good neighbors, and have good neighbors, do as you would be done by, and you will need very little Law. Then it would not be a common occurrence to see two lawyers appear in a 20 shilling suit, take five dollars of each party, and carry the suit from court to court until a small farm is sacrificed. I knew two fools, and more knaves than fools, who went to law for 1s. 9d.—carried it to the court of errors, and paid near $1000 cost, the half of which was more than one party was worth, all for will. Reason should regulate our wills. Withhold the supplies and we cut off the recruits, and compel all, save the talented honest fair business portion of the law to go to work. Hitherto our sons have been as anxious to get to the bar, as old offenders are to keep away; but when the inducements lessen, and our calling improves, they will be in less haste to go.

The *Priests* I would gladly pass by, but justice to others requires they should be duly noticed. Their numbers are great, and expensive to support. In too many instances their drafts are heavy on our credulity as well as our purses. It cannot be forgotten that ignorance and superstition, are powerful magnifiers, and have proved efficient levers in the hands of a vicious priesthood. Let us then, while we hold fast to the reality, banish the delusions so long connected with religion; and with the maxims laid down to meet the doctor and lawyer we shall need but few creeds and fewer ceremonies. Let us both preach and practice morality in the fullest sense. Reverence God, and love our neighbor. Lend a helping hand to the widow and fatherless, the needy and afflicted. Do right, because it is right, and best for us. In short, do as you would be done by. Pay less for prayers, and pray more in good faith ourselves, and we shall have less need of his labors whose object is to sell them for ready money. But respect and support the honest, consistent, and rational preacher, whose life and conduct corresponds with his profession, while the hypocrite should be left to go to work or starve. Will not all go to work, and pray more that others may. Precept and example, go well together. Education and thinking, under a good Providence, will set these matters right.

The *Mercantile class* have become truly formidable. Only think of 200,000 to be supported by our labor. The draft is enormous, it cannot, must not, be endured. We have the means and must abate this greatest evil, and if we do not the fault is our own. We have been too ready to follow the idle and extravagant whom we have made rich, in any fashion or folly they may adopt. We must stop. We must buy nothing we can do without, and make more ourselves of what we actually want. We have all contributed to create the evil, and we must all unite to effect the cure. It has been proved that three fourths of our merchants fail, yet the ranks are more than full. Reduce our purchases, and many must go to farming again. The decrease in their ranks will increase ours, and our sons will be more willing to remain where they are doing well enough.

Emigration has not been without its influence; for many of our most industrious men have left for the west, and while their labor has been lost here, its effect where they are, has not yet been felt in market. The useful laborer, poor man, also heard of speculation, and began to look about him. He soon saw that wages were too low and prices too high. He got more wages, worked less, drank more whiskey, took his family to see the shows and the strolling players, and went without bread. Such men are too ready to quit steady employ for small jobs in villages, where they can hear the news, and spend their earnings at the grog shop. Many have lost all but their vote, and the farmers in a great degree their labor-

* We wish to state simply, that in giving the remarks of Mr. Sandford a place, we do not wish to be considered as entirely concurring in the sentiments, or endorsing all the opinions advanced.

ers. They must alter their course, find steady employ, be more prudent. All their labor is wanted, and will be well paid, and all parties be benefitted.

In the last and most useless class of non-producers, I place the patriot, loafer, dandy, grog shop politician, hawker and pedlar, sturdy beggar, strolling player and showman, convict, or any kindred spirit, whatever their name, who do nothing to support themselves, but devour the avails, and war against industry. Most of these once eat honest bread. They left the plough or the work-shop, run through some reputable profession, and now as bands of plunderers, stand shoulder to shoulder in shameless array against order, industry, decency and law. They are known at sight; idleness, vice, and impudence are stamped on their brow. Their number is truly formidable, and is fast increasing. They eat and will eat, and if that was all, we might stem the current; but they fill our penitentiaries, jails, and poor-houses, to be fed and clothed with all the appending charges awhile on the public bounty, and then to be turned loose to prey on individual industry. They hang like a mill-stone on the neck of the producer;—cannot some of them be starved into labor? and would it not be good policy to flog them into the traces. These men are all legal voters, and are in the market ready to give them in either scale, at any price between a glass of grog and a seat in Congress. Thus have I shown the classes, and the characters by which this state of things has been brought about. Reduced product and increased consumption—many eaters, and few workers, have wrought the evil.

Notwithstanding I have made free with the good names of the four popular classes, no man holds in higher estimation than I do, the efficient worthy Doctor; the honest, able, fair business lawyer; the regular correct merchant; or the truly pious, disinterested, consistent and talented priest; but assumptions, encroachments and excesses, should be exposed and checked, however exalted the subject of censure. All men and bodies of men want power, and most of them will abuse it. It may be asked, what has all this to do with farming? I answer, every thing. It strikes at the vitals, since in any event, conduct as the non producing classes may, the farmers must foot the bill. But says one let these things alone, they will regulate themselves; for as the product decreases, and price advances, and those other professions are undone, and can no longer be sustained, they will come back to the farm, a few here or there makes but little difference. But facts clearly show that men are not very ready to come back to labor, after having once left it for something else. See our loafer pauper tribes, or any other come back to the plough, after once having tasted the sweets of living on the industry of others. Look at Italy. Once the garden of the world, and feeding her tens of millions. Her husbandmen must go to something else and do better; a few would make no difference, and left these matters to regulate themselves. And how is she now? Her agriculture is neglected, and her lands unproductive; population reduced; poor, profligate, haughty, cringing, mean, cruel, degraded; willing to be deceived, and pay a profligate priesthood for deceiving them. No laboring man works his own land; the owner went to something else; and nobles, priests, and paupers, three fourths of the latter, constitutes her population. Superstition, vice, pious cheats, luxury and idleness ruined her, and in time will ruin our fair country, if suffered to obtain the ascendency, and bear the sway. This is an important business; all are concerned for good or evil. Again I ask, will all those who have any thing to lose, or expect to gain any thing to keep, study their true policy; work more, spend less, and by their example induce others to work, and thus add to the genuine supply. No fear for overdoing, for farming in any event, will always find an ample remuneration for the use of land and labor. Will all determine to improve the mind as well as the soil, and show an increased product from each, and thus elevate the calling of the farmer to at least a par with any other. By so doing we invite every true citizen whatever may be his present profession to join us, and aid the independent husbandman in bringing up the supply to the demand, lowering prices, and placing the rich returns of well applied industry within the reach of every honest man.

Effects of Cold on young Animals.

Mr. Tucker—I have seen in the Genesee Farmer, some papers enquiring into, or rather suggesting, the propriety of having the young animals of our farms, particularly lambs, dropped earlier in the season than is now the common practice. Now though it is plain that such animals will usually be more valuable than late ones, yet I must be permitted to doubt the propriety, when all things are taken into consideration, of having lambs dropped in the winter. I have tried early and late lambs; and as I, and probably a majority of those who keep sheep in Western New York and Ohio, keep and treat them, I am satisfied that it is better for me not to put my rams with my ewes till the middle or twentieth of November, than at an earlier period. Every one is aware of the extreme sensitiveness of all young animals to the cold, and with the thermometer at or below zero, I find it impossible to raise more than half my lambs; whereas when they are not dropped till the grass starts under the influence of a spring sun, and there is milk for their sustenance without being obliged to have recourse to the cow to keep them from starving, I lose very few, and I find in this respect, the experience of my neighbors corresponds with my own. I have no difficulty in wintering my lambs, even when they do come late. Good shelters, plenty of fine clover hay, and if necessary, roots as many as is desirable, will ensure in most cases, the safe wintering of sheep, young or old.

The injury and danger which young animals experience from cold, may be illustrated by the influence of cold on the young of the human race, as infants, so far as the effect of physical causes on their organization is concerned, may be considered animal to all intents and purposes. From a series of observations made by Dr. Trevisau at Castle Franco, in Italy, and by Villermi and Edwards in France, it appears "that of one hundred infants born in December, January, and February, 66 died the first month, 15 more in the course of the year, and 19 survived; of one hundred born in Spring, 48 survive the first year; of 100 born in summer 83 survive the first year, of one hundred born in Autumn, 58 survive the first twelve months." Dr. T. attributes the mortality in winter to the exposure to cold air, in having them carried to the church for baptism within a short time after their birth, as is the case in Catholic countries.

As another instance, to the same point, of showing the injurious effect of extreme cold on animal life, I quote the following from M. Rivero's account of the silver mines of Pasco, which are at an elevation of nearly 16,000 feet above the sea. "No branch of agriculture is practised here, notwithstanding potatoes, *ocas rellocas* mocas, and barley are of a rigid temperature, and if the last be sown in the rough ground, (or field) it does not produce grain. Still, good fruits, pulse, and other eatables are to be found in market, which they bring from Huanico about twenty leagues distant, and from the neighboring villages. The temperature is so severe that the fowls do not hatch, nor do the lamas (*Peruvian sheep*) breed. The women in bearing children, are obliged to go to a milder temperature if they do not wish their children to die; though the introduction of chimneys, by the English agents a few years since, promises, by increasing comfort to do away this evil."

M. D.

Restoring Peach Trees.

When I removed in the spring of 1834, to the house where I now reside, there stood in the back yard a dwindled, yellow leafed sickly looking peach tree, which I was disposed to cut down. It was however spared at the request of other members of the family. Early in the summer the fruit ripened prematurely; were bitter knotty things, and scarcely fit for any use. I again resolved to cut it down, but upon further consideration it occurred to me that it afforded a fit opportunity for experiment—I accordingly took the earth away from it and exposed the roots to a considerable depth—upon examination I found the bark for some inches below the surface infested with masses of worms—from the thickness of a straw to that of a needle. All these I endeavored to remove, and carefully to cut out the diseased parts of the bark and wood. After this I took hot soap suds, very strong, and poured it plentifully about the roots and diseased parts of the tree. A short time afterwards, either the same day, or a day or two after, I took thick white-wash and coated those parts well with it and then left it exposed to the action of the weather, until the winter set in, when I filled in the earth about the roots. The next spring the tree evidently bore a more healthy appearance, still there was here and there a curly leaf—but the fruit was still bitter—though prematurely ripe and imperfect. The past summer, however, the second since the process, it has been as flourishing as any tree I have ever seen, has grown surprisingly, and borne an abundance of fine large peaches of a good flavor. I have no doubt but that a similar course will be found successful in nine cases out of ten, in restoring peach trees to a healthy flourishing condition, after they have begun to exhibit strong marks of decay. The whole process cost me little more time than I have now spent in describing it.

From the American Farmer.

Erunam—*spell it backwards!*—Writing not long since to a young nephew, who had just *turned* farmer, and having a wish for the improvement of himself and his estate, which is our *native* spot, we exhorted him to spell, the last thing at night, and the first in the morning, *erunam* backwards. The fact is that *manure* is so indispensible to every system of improvement, that we cannot forbear pressing the subject on our readers, even at the risk of pressing it until it becomes dry. The following is from the transactions of the Horticultural Society of Essex, Massachusetts.

Experiments on Manures, &c.

Methuen, Dec. 5, 1838.

Dear Sir—In compliance with your request, I suggest a few ideas on a subject of no small importance, for success in farming depends principally on the quantity of manure that is made. And in fact, a locomotive may as well be propelled without steam, as a person have good success in farming without manure.—There are various ways by which manure may be increased. Cellars under barns for the reception of manure are highly important, as its value is much increased by being preserved from drenching rains and drying winds. Also, the quantity may be much increased by hauling muck or soil, or throwing in hay, straw, or some other materials to receive and suck up the urine, as this is supposed to be worth nearly as much as the droppings. A suitable plan for a cow-yard is of no small importance. It should be much hollowing in the middle; the sides so elevated as to prevent the water from running in, consequently there will be but little to run out, to wash out the manure. A large quantity of manure may be made in such a yard, by hauling in muck, soil, or some other material, and ploughing or pitching it over occasionally. But it is said, we have no meadow from whence to get muck; there are no scrapings in the road to be collected; therefore we have nothing to make compost of. But I would say, if they have nothing else, take the soil from the field, and with a little additional manure, the field may again be resorted to its former fertility. Another object of some importance is to have the manure applied in the best manner. I have, until recently, been of the opinion that it is best to be applied in a green state, and have the fermentation take place in the ground; but of late I have had a different opinion, although I have tried no experiment that is satisfactory in my own mind. I would suggest the idea of recommending a premium to be offered for the best experiment on the application of manure, that it may be ascertained which is the most profitable, to apply manure in a green state or to make a compost of it by mixing other materials, taking into the account all the additional expense of labor.

Another thing is to keep the hogs at work. By keeping a good supply of hogs, and accommodating them with materials to work with, they will add much to a farmer's stock of manure.

Some farmers are averse to the credit system; to supply their hogs with materials to work with; to fill their cow yards and barn cellars with muck, &c., and to give one, two, or three year's credit is too much. This is one important reason why so little improvement is made in farming. I believe there are the materials on almost every farm, and means within the reach of almost every farmer, to enrich his farm to almost any extent.

Suppose a person to make a certain additional quantity of manure; consequently in the same proportion the products of his farm will be increased; from which, by spending on the farm, will again increase the manure, and so on, until his farm may be enriched without limit. Finally, I believe that if all the farmers would pay the attention to making manure and enriching their farms that their interest requires, the western fever would be less prevalent among us, and our young men, instead of leaving the farms of their sires and engaging in speculation, or emigrating to the far west, would cultivate the land of their fathers, and learn from experience that they may be amply repaid for all their toil, and that the cultivation of the earth is second to no other employment.

Yours, with sincere respect,

JOSEPH HOW.

A destructive hail storm passed over some parts of Georgia and South Carolina, on the 21 inst. destroying the crops materially in its path.

Witch Grass—Buckwheat.

Within a few weeks much inquiry is made in the papers as to the best mode of killing witch-grass—sometimes called wire-grass, and dog-grass. And we should suppose from what is said of it, "*in the books*," that it was one of the most troublesome visitors with which a farmer is pestered. Now we have never found it so, and if any one has a large quantity of it to spare we should like right well to take it in exchange for a quantity of sorrel, or dock, or pig-weed, or cockles—take his choice.

We never need be troubled with this grass if we will but level the ground and let it grow until it is fit to be mowed and carted into the barn. It grows fast in rich ground that is in tillage but by letting the land lie in grass it soon diminishes and other grasses take its place. By feeding close it may be rooted out in a few years and it is never troublesome in pastures.

In gardens that we wish to keep constantly in tillage, labor—repeated hoeings—are necessary to kill this grass. But large gardens that are filled with it may be generally laid to grass, as they should be in turn, and let another plat that has none of it be taken up.

This grass delights in dry rich land, and where it prevails we often mow a heavy crop, on first laying the land without sowing any seed. If we wish to root it entirely out on laying the land down, we can sow other seeds so plenteously as to effect it in a short time.

We have known people who seriously object to sowing any buckwheat unless they should be unable to root it out of their land again! And a practice as extensively prevailed of threshing it out in the field and burning the straw lest the seed might be scattered over the whole farm!! Such whims are almost as bad as book-farming.

We can assure our farmers they need not be afraid of buckwheat if they will occasionally lay their lands to grass. These fears of eternal crops of buckwheat—will ye, nill ye—had their origin in times when one field was kept perpetually in tillage and another in grass—when all the manure was put on the hoed crops, and when a farm that supported thirty head of cattle would not supply merchantable hay enough to keep two horses. We have known numerons cases of this kind.

As soon as land is well seeded to grass the buckwheat disappears. It is not possible to keep alive a stalk of it after the first year's mowing. We also find buckwheat straw to be very good fodder for young stock. They eat it better for a change than they do our coarse meadow hay. And sheep are exceedingly fond of it.

Some tillers of the earth, who are in such fear of witchgrass and of buckwheat, are in no dread of sorrel—of May-weed—of rushes—or even thistles. Wherever the plough can turn a slick furrow there is no danger to be apprehended from noisome weeds—even thistles may be killed by repeated ploughings. And we suffer much more from the labor of fencing lands that bear nothing than from those that produce to excess.—*Boston Cultivator.*

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

POULTRY.

The rearing of poultry produces much profit on a small investment.

Those who increased their stock of poultry during the last year, have been reaping a rich reward in return for their increased attention to this interesting branch of domestic economy. It has brought a very generous price, and eggs have been not less liberally paid for.—Many chubby boys and rosy cheeked girls have often had their hearts made glad, when "father" has returned from market, and announced the *grand* price for which he sold the turkeys, the ducks, the chickens and the eggs; for there is in many farmer's families a perquisite arising from sales of this description of stock, which inures to the yonnger branches of the family as a reward for their ingenuity, care and industry, in attending to the rearing and protecting the poultry, and an encouragement to future good conduct and obedience.

The multitude of grass-hoppers which inundated the country last summer, with myriads of other insects, furnished an abundant supply of meat for the fowls without apparently reducing the supply of it, and there was but little necessity for giving them other descriptions of food during the season. A farmer who regularly attends market, sold during the last year poultry and eggs to the amount of about one hundred and fifty dollars, and the expense incurred in their production was so small as scarcely to be appreciable; this should encourage others to do likewise, and they will have their reward proportioned to their works.

Guinea fowls make an agreeable variety in a poultry yard, and they furnish more eggs than common hens; they sell well in market without being picked, and their vigilance in guarding against danger, and the great alarm they sound when it approaches, so terrifies the hawk, that he rarely ventures to pounce on a chicken when guinea fowls are in the vicinity. Some people rear and keep them on purpose to guard the poultry from the depredations of their enemies, and it is thought they find their interest promoted by it. Rome was once preserved, it is said, by the noise made by geese producing an alarm amongst the inhabitants in time to preserve them from their enemies, who were approaching. The writer of this recollects a case that occurred many years since of a barn being preserved from being fired by an incendiary, by a flock of geese, which were aroused from their slumbers by him as he was about to to execute his vile purposes; this was afterwards testified to by an accomplice in the intended mischief. I state these facts in order to let young people know that geese have been of some use in the world besides furnishing us with good feather-beds, and quills to make pens.

Those who design to profit by rearing poultry the approaching season, should give attention to it early in the spring and follow it up with vigilance and care until the young ones are well feathered, when they will require but little attention. There should be always a shelter provided for fowls whether they be old or young and those farmers who are destitute of proper winter quarters for their poultry should not let another season pass by without making suitable provision to protect them from the inclemency of the weather; for with proper winter protection eggs would be abundant all the year, and what pays a better profit than eggs? Ova.

Dimunition of Cattle in Vermont.

By a report made to the Legislature of Vermont, it appears that there was a great dimunition of the number of cattle in that State, and a corresponding increase of sheep, between the years 1832 and 1837. The dimunition of yokes of oxen in the five years between the two periods mentioned, was 13,000; of cows, 13,000; and of two year old cattle, 15,000. The increase of sheep in the same time, was one million.

Tilling the Earth.

In tilling the earth, some people go upon the same principle that regulates their business intercourse with men. They must be sure to get the advantage of the trade; and if this cannot be secured without, they must cheat and deceive the person with whom they deal.—And they think to practice the same artifice upon old mother Earth. You will see them on their grounds in the spring as sly as dogs, apparently calculating that Earth has forgotten the exhausting crops that were taken from her the last year—perhaps they will give a sprinkling of manure, and throw it on so as to make the Earth think there is a noble lot of it. Well, they go to work. But the Earth won't be cheated. She will reward every man according to his works, and *tell the truth in the autumn*. You cannot get the advantage of her, as you can with human customers. Treat her well, and she will reward your expenditures and toil; but attempt to cheat her, and she will make you sorry for it when harvest comes.—*Far. Cabinet.*

SPAYING COWS.

Aboit, May 8th, 1838.

Friend Morris:—Having tried an experiment which I consider of very great importance, more particularly to persons living in towns and cities, I will give you the results.

In May last I had two milch cows spayed, they were three years old; I had the operation performed, about four weeks after they had calved, during last winter.—The quantity of milk they would yield would be principally owing to the quantity and quality of food given them. This spring they have resumed their usual quantity of milk, yielding about three gallons per day each. This experiment is upon young cows. Cows for good and permanent milkers should not be of less than 6 or 8 years of age. I was afraid to try some of my best cows first. I am now satisfied that it does well. There is not any more risk in spaying a cow than there is in spaying a pig, if you can find any person that can spay cattle, try the experiment, and you will think well of it. I shall spay 4 or 5 of my best cows this season.

JESSE VERMILYA.

N. B. Cows should be kept 24 hours without food or water previous to spaying, and after the operation is performed, feed them on dry food for 6 or 8 days, and then let the calf to the cow again. Place two broad thick planks in between the logs of a cabin at an angle of forty degrees one end on the ground, throw the cow, place a bundle of hay under her back and slide her up the plank and loop her legs fast to the log above so that she can't struggle, but not so as to bear her whole weight. Turn her square on the back, and make the incision with the knife just forward of the bag. The inside lining of the belly must first be sown and then the outside skin. It requires about six persons to manage one cow. There is no risk—try it.—*Indian Farmer.*

Blushing is virtue's color. Conscience is the chamber of justice.

Horse Rakes.

As some inquiry has been made through this paper relative to Horse Rakes, the subscriber would take this opportunity to say to its patrons, and all others, that he is offering to the public the latest improved Revolving Horse Rake, which can be had at the following places:

Rochester—C. Hendrix. *Auburn*—Hyell, Watrous & Co. *Elmira*—Robert Covell, jr. & Co. *Burdett*—E. Baker & Co. *Ovid*—P. Himrod & Son. *Genoa*—H. G. Bushnell. *Waterloo*—J. I. Lundy & Co. *Seneca Falls*—J. C. Chapman. *Geddes*—S. H. Mann. *Syracuse*—Wright & Wheaton. *Ithaca*—Wm. R. Collins. *Lenox*—Horace Hall. *Chittenango*— —— Crouse; and many other places not here mentioned.

Those who wish to purchase, would do well to give us a call.

AMOS HOLBROOK.

Whitesboro', June 12, 1839. jun 24

ALPINE MULBERRY SEED.

A FEW OUNCES of this valuable article may be had at the Rochester Seed Store—having just arrived from Europe, via New York It is of the growth of 1838; and is part of the lot mentioned in the following advertisement from the New Papers:

"Alpine Mulberry Seed.—The subscriber has just received a small "lot of genuine Alpine Mulberry seed, growth of 1838. This seed "was derived from one of the first sources in Europe by a gentleman "for his own use, a part of which he was induced to part with. The "excellence of the Alpine Mulberry, is well known, and is thought "will yet be the prevailing sort for the feeding of the silk worm.—"Price $10 per ounce. Not less than a half ounce will be sold. Or-"ders by mail enclosing the amount desired, will receive prompt at-"tention and forwarded as directed. Geo. C. Thorburn, 11 John st.

☞ The month of June is the most favorable for sowing the seed as is it requires genial warmth.

☞ For Sale at the Rochester Seed Store, at half the above price. June 15 1839.

Morus Multicaulis.

A FINE lot for sale; also, a few English Hawthorn of large size, a very desirable lot, by S. MOULSON,

February 27. Front-street.

TO SILK GROWERS.—A Treatise on the Mulberry Tree and Silkworm, and on the Production and Manufacture of Silk, embellished with appropriate engravings, a new work by John Clarke, containing pp. 366, just published and for sale at 12, Exchange-st., by [may11 4t*] WM. ALLING.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

79 *Barclay-street, New-York.*

AT this old established stand, the subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have made extensive arrangements to accommodate farmers in all articles connected with husbandry, viz:—Agricultural implements, a full and fresh supply of Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit Trees, Durham Cattle, Chinese and Berkshire pigs, 10,000 Morus multicaulis Mulberry trees; Publications on Rural subjects, &c.

Published here the Rural Library, S. Fleet, editor, a few copies of 1st vol. for sale. The object of this work is to constitute a Library at the least possible expense. 2d vol., commencing with Professor Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture, with nearly 250 fine engravigns; subscription $3. Subscriptions received for the Genesee Farmer, Cultivator, &c. &c. J. W. WEAVER & CO.

April 20-wm1y 76 Barlay-st, New-York

Great and Timely Arrivals!

AT THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE.—The subscriber is happy to inform his friends and customers, that he has just received direct from England, a very large supply of imported Seeds. of such kinds, and in such quantities, as will meet the demands of the public, and of such quality as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Among them are,

1,500 lbs. English Purple Top Ruta Baga,
800 lbs. English and Scotch assorted Turnep,
650 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel,
300 lbs. French White and Yellow Sugar Beet,
175 lbs. Long Orange, and Altringham Carrot,
150 lbs. Yellow Dutch, and White Portugal Onion,
500 lbs. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, and Radish,
450 lbs. White Dutch Clover, Trifolium Incarnatum.

Also—New Orchard Grass, Pacey's perennia and Italian Rye Grass, Spring Tares, Potatoe Oats, Winter Oats, many new varieties of Peas and Beans, together with a multitude of smaller articles.

Also—Nearly one hundred varieties of the choicest English FLOWER SEEDS. (These will speedily be put up in small papers, price 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.)

Also—Just received, a good supply of Thorburn's Chinese Tree Corn, and Rohan Potatoes.

Orders already received will be immediately attended to.

All orders from a distance must contain a remittance, or good reference in this city.

☞ Agents will receive new supplies as soon as possible.

May 1, 1839. M. B. BATEHAM.

☞ *Oswego Agency.*—M. B. Epson, Druggist, Oswego, is Agent for the Rochester Seed Store. A good assortment of Seeds may be found there.

Fruit Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and inoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 15, 1838. SAMUEL MOULSON.

N. B. Cash will be paid for a few thousand two years old Apple trees.

Monroe Horticultural Garden and Nursery.

GREECE, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with trees and plants in different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired, delivered on the Canal, one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer

April 1, 1838. ASA ROWE.